

8 Arabs Expelled

Egypt Says Israel Committed Atrocities Against Prisoners

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, Dec. 10.—Egypt accused Israel today of killing, torturing and committing other atrocities against Egyptian war prisoners and civilians during and after the most recent Mideast war.

At the same time, Israel cracked down on a wave of Arab guerrilla sabotage in the occupied part of Jordan, deporting eight Jordanians from the West Bank, and warned that it would not negotiate with Syria until Damascus turns over a list of Israeli prisoners of war it is holding.

"We have irrefutable evidence that Egyptian prisoners of war and civilians, old persons and children, were treated very badly throughout the war and ceasefire," Cairo's military spokesman, Maj. Gen. Ezzeddin Mukhtar, said at a press conference.

"The ways of the Israelis were absolutely incompatible with decent human treatment," he said. "The Israelis went as far as killing through torture."

Among a long list of atrocities the Egyptian spokesman alleged were:

• War prisoners frequently beaten so violently in organized torture chambers that they were permanently disfigured.

• "Many times the Israelis unleashed savage dogs against prisoners of war so they might tear them apart."

• A Dutch surgeon identified by the spokesman as Dr. Blaystock, aided by an Israeli, transplanted vital organs from recently-killed Egyptian soldiers to Israeli wounded.

• Wounded prisoners often were denied medical treatment and food and water, while others were forced to bathe in sewage or stand on their heads for hours.

Brig. Gen. Adil Sharrif, Egyptian liaison officer with the International Red Cross, said Egypt had lodged only two complaints with the Red Cross so far, "because we are still going through the case histories of the returning prisoners of war—3,000 of them."

Gen. Mukhtar said Israeli charges that the Egyptians had murdered 28 Israeli war prisoners and tortured others were completely unfounded.

"It seems that the [Israeli] electoral campaign impelled the Israeli leaders to make up these lies to win votes," he said.

Officials Reported
Israel deported a member of Jerusalem's Supreme Muslim Council and the mayor of an Arab village for allegedly supporting West Bank guerrillas.

The two officials and six other

Jordanians were escorted into the Negev Desert south of the Dead Sea and expelled into Jordan, the military command announced in Tel Aviv.

The expulsions, the first group banishment of Arab residents since 1969, followed a growing wave of grenades, bombs and resistance to Israeli occupation. As part of the crackdown, Israeli troops blew up five Arab houses yesterday and sealed off the curfew town of Nablus, where the Israeli military governor was wounded by a grenade explosion.

At the top of the deportees list was Abdul Muslem Abu Maizer, a 25-year-old lawyer from East Jerusalem, who was expelled for several months after the 1967 Mideast war for involvement in rebellion. His expulsion was personally ordered by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Abu Maizer is a member of the Supreme Muslim Council, Arab Jerusalem's leading religious body. Sources said he issued a statement on behalf of the religious group supporting Palestinian guerrillas.

Peace Talk Rejected
In announcing that it would not negotiate peace terms with Syria until Damascus turns over a list of Israeli prisoners, Mr. Dayan told the Knesset today:

"The government has decided not to sit with the Syrians if Israel does not receive the list of prisoners of war and if the Red Cross cannot visit them to ascertain that they enjoy the proper conditions."

"If and when the Geneva talks begin," Mr. Dayan said, "the first item on the agenda with the Syrians must be the prisoner-of-war exchange. This does not mean that we are not going to go to Geneva until the prisoners of war are back."

Meanwhile, Syrian and Israeli forces clashed today on the cease-fire lines in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, a Syrian spokesman said.

The spokesman said an Israeli engineering unit moved "in the direction of our advanced forces in the northern sector of the front at 9:35 a.m."

Syrian artillery fire compelled the advancing unit to withdraw, the spokesman said. At 12:30 p.m., another Israeli engineering unit moved in the direction of Syrian forces, "but our forces engaged and destroyed it," he said.

An Israeli spokesman reported scattered incidents, most of them involving machine-gun fire, on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts and an Israeli soldier was wounded in one of them, a military source said, when a Syrian shell hit a tractor.

Fêtes in Tent At Kilometer 101

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (AP).—The United Nations tent at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road no longer houses Arab-Israeli military talks, but the two sides still get together there occasionally—for parties.

Last week the Israelis supplied the vodka for an Independence Day celebration for Finnish UN troops who control the desert checkpoint about 60 miles east of Cairo, Israeli radio reported.

And yesterday, the Egyptians, Israelis and Soviet cease-fire observers mingled over Arab cakes and Swedish beer in a birthday party for a Swedish captain in the UN cease-fire force.

Jordan Seen Set To Attend Talks

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (AP).—King Hussein has decided that Jordan will attend the Middle East peace talks in Geneva, highly placed sources said today.

They said that Hussein had dropped the conditions he had been imposing and accepted the U.S. and Soviet invitations to attend the Dec. 18 meeting.

The sources said Jordan would go to the talks even if a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization were present, claiming to speak for the people in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan. Hussein has stated in recent weeks that Jordan must have the responsibility for regaining the West Bank from Israel.

While Iraq and Libya have already seized a majority share in their oil industries, Saudi Arabia is still negotiating with the Arabian-American Oil Co., which handles 95 percent of Saudi Arabian oil.

For several months now, Kuwait has been having quiet negotiations with the companies operating on its territory—British Petroleum and the American Gulf Oil Co.—for a revision of last year's participation agreement, which was rejected by the Kuwaiti parliament.

Under pressure of parliament, the Kuwaiti government was forced to shelve the participation agreement and seek renewed negotiations with the companies on an accord which would give Kuwait an early control of its oil industry.

The government agreed to the principle of book-value compensation "provided Kuwait would not lose any benefits obtained by other producers in the region," the Kuwaiti sources said today.

Israel Said to Use Captured Arab Tanks
TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The Israeli Army has put back into service several hundred Soviet-made tanks left on the battlefields by the Egyptians and Syrians during the October war, military sources said today.

The sources said that 2,000 tanks were abandoned by the Arabs. Some of them, including a number of modern T-62 types, were undamaged. Others were repaired and put in full working order, they said.

Brezhnev Speech Noted
MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev made a major speech to a plenary session of the party's policy-making Central Committee here today, Tass said.

No details were released, but it was assumed Mr. Brezhnev spoke on the economy.

Kuwait Wins Control of Oil Firms There

To Pay Book Value For 60 Pct. Share

KUWAIT, Dec. 10 (UPI).—After several months of negotiations, Kuwait and the foreign companies handling its oil have reached a draft agreement giving the government a 60 percent share in the companies, authoritative sources said today.

Under the agreement, Kuwait undertakes to compensate the companies on the basis of the book value of their assets, the sources added.

But before the agreement becomes effective, it will have to be endorsed by the state's national assembly.

In negotiating the accord, Kuwait has followed in the footsteps of other Arab oil-producing countries which have obtained, or are trying to obtain, a controlling share in their oil industries.

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Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta in front of statue of himself in Nairobi that was unveiled yesterday marking tenth year of country's independence.

Arabs Still Using Petroleum To Pressure Japan's Policies

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Arab diplomatic pressure on Japan continued today as two Arab envoys concluded two days of high-level talks here and Deputy Premier Takeo Miki departed on an oil-seeking mission to Arab capitals.

Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria and a state minister from Abu Dhabi, Adnan al-Rachidi, ended their discussions with Premier Kakuei Tanaka, Deputy Premier Miki, Por-

sign Minister Masayoshi Ohira and the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The two Arab emissaries, like their colleagues elsewhere, have been traveling since the close of the recent Arab summit meeting in Algeria to justify the Arab oil embargo. Tokyo was an important stop on their journey, since the Arabs appear to have singled out the Japanese as being especially vulnerable to pressure.

Most Import All
Japan, the world's second largest oil consumer after the United States, must import all of its oil. About 94 percent comes from the Middle East, 45 percent of it from Arab nations and the remainder from Iran.

The Arabs' basic message to the Japanese government was that, to obtain oil, Japan must help persuade Israel to withdraw from all Arab territories it has occupied since the June, 1967, war, must urge the Americans to force Israel into accepting a settlement on Arab terms in the Middle East and must extend economic aid to Arab nations.

Earlier, Arab officials had told officials here that Japan should break diplomatic relations with Israel, extend military aid to Arab countries and sever its trade with Israel.

Israhis Cheese Day
TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (AP).—Israeli motorists today began pasting colored stickers on their windshields for a one-day-a-week driving ban—saving fuel for an energy crisis that doesn't exist.

The Jewish state has plenty of oil, gasoline and energy, but it wants to conserve fuel and use the saved money to support the war-battered economy.

Starting next Sunday, drivers must keep their cars off the road one day every week. Each motorist can choose the day.

Drivers were lining up at post offices today to get windshield stickers—with different colors and letters for every day of the week—to show their car's day.

Violators face a fine of 3,000 Israeli pounds (\$750), loss of their cars for a day and suspension of their driving licenses for three months.

Belgium to Lift Ban
BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The Belgian government decided today to lift the Sunday driving ban for the Christmas and New Year weekends, an Economics Ministry spokesman said. Sunday driving was banned in Belgium three weeks ago to conserve fuel.

Manila Controls Oil
MANILA, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos today ordered the government to assume control of the sale and distribution of oil in the Philippines because of economic disruption caused by the Arab oil cutbacks.

Both wings of the underground Irish Republican Army have condemned the agreement, and the Provisionals will undoubtedly go on fighting. The new and more horrifying danger is that the well-organized, well-armed Protestant underground groups, such as the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Ulster Freedom Fighters—will now receive tacit, political encouragement from the hard-line Protestant leaders to take up fighting on a scale that could make all the troubles up to now seem small.

Sniper Kills Soldier
BELFAST, Dec. 10 (UPI).—A sniper shot and killed a British soldier in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls area of Belfast today, an army spokesman said.

The soldier's death raised to 918 the number of persons killed in more than four years of violence in the province. It was the 203rd fatality suffered by the British Army in Ulster.

Assad in Cairo
CAIRO, Dec. 10 (AP).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad arrived here on an unannounced visit after one day of talks with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi in Tripoli, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The British government tonight confirmed it had taken the controversial step of approving the delivery of seven helicopters to South Africa.

A Foreign Office minister of state, Lord Balmiel, made known the government decision when asked in Parliament by a Liberal opposition member if Nigeria had made any representations about the deal.

"The matter has been discussed," Lord Balmiel stated in a written reply, "but I cannot reveal the details of confidential exchanges between governments. Seven Westland Wasp helicopters are being supplied for use on three South African anti-submarine frigates in conformity with our legal obligations under the Simonstown Agreement."

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Kissinger and Jobert Clash Over U.S.-Soviet Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

over Western interests faced a threat.

Such an approach was made impossible by the profound split among allies over the Vietnam war. But the differences in confronting the Middle East war and the Arab oil embargo provoked an appeal for more unity and better consultations from virtually every minister.

Many, including Mr. Kissinger, also drew attention to the rapid growth of Soviet military power and the continued need for virtually every minister.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said flatly that "Soviet military capability has even overtaken the U.S." and that according to "briefing officers, NATO has 'not kept pace' with the Warsaw Pact. He warned that there were distressing similarities between the current situation and the years just before World War II.

Then, he said, countries were signing nonaggression pacts on the eve of war.

Mr. Kissinger made no effort to be suave or tactful in his first address to NATO and spoke openly of Washington's dissatisfaction with allied policies on the Middle East and toward the United States. But he gave firm reassurance that the alliance remained the "cornerstone" of U.S. policy, and his speech was considered "constructive" by many other delegates.

"We were all going to sleep here," said one. "He's bringing back some liveliness and some clear talk."

Gives Mideast Stand
The new American secretary was the star at his debut, partly because of his personality and partly because of other diplomats' keen awareness that he has real power in his hands. "He's a man who likes to change things, who can change things," said a senior European ambassador.

Mr. Kissinger told the Europeans of his regret that some allies did not share U.S. views on how to deal with the Middle East. He said that the United States knows what its doing, according to U.S. official sources, and Washington considers that it's as much in Europe's interest as in America's.

The aim, as Mr. Kissinger explained it, is to create a political and strategic setting for an equitable Middle East settlement, which would protect both the influence and the interests of the West in the area.

He also complained that the Europeans were being too legalistic about a declaration of European-American relations. He said he and President Nixon reject the idea that there is any incompatibility between the emergence of a "European personality" and "transatlantic unity."

The United States always has and still does strongly support Europe's decision to create its own independent identity, he said.

The issue, he continued, is what comes now, and he insisted that the United States continues to seek a "creative dialogue" with Europe. He put a series of far questions as the central issues of a future dialogue. They were: Can we remain allies or will we drift into becoming competitors?

At another point, Mr. Kissinger said that the United States continues to maintain its nuclear commitments to Europe, and the importance of American force in Europe in the wake of the Brezhnev agreement.

He said France's attitude toward the United States was "a bit of a puzzle." He said that the United States was "a bit of a puzzle" and that the United States was "a bit of a puzzle."

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Can we develop political military security arrangements that our people will support?

How far can we transform alliance which had its origin in defense into an effective, shapable organ of diplomacy?

In today's world, there is a peculiar paradox, an American official reported him as saying is a time of self-evident independence and there are pressures for a special kind of independence of action. Can we resolve this paradox?

He did not answer his questions, beyond stressing, need for a solid alliance, but called for three measures.

The first was to complete on the NATO and COMSEC market-U.S. declarations on principles.

The second was the proposed strengthening NATO political changes on problems concerning trouble spots outside the alliance.

The third was to face energy problem, which he needed to be done on short, long, and long-term bases.

United States would soon be joining up with proposed long-term policies, he predicted, presumably on developing fuel resources, conservation, and possibly some country coordination to face Arab producers' limited front.

Oil Problem
But the way to deal with short term, he said, was to make a permanent settlement the Middle East, an implicit hint to Europeans who sought to make their own political deals with the Arabs.

As far as spokesmen of NATO and the various delegations were concerned, Kissinger's speech was a critique of the effects of "Agreement on Preventing Nuclear War," signed by a French President, Leonid I. Brezhnev in Washington last June 22.

Mr. Jobert has been denouncing the document, Soviet-American "communique" which adds to the danger of conventional war in Europe elsewhere by limiting America's threat of nuclear retaliation.

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Substantial Calif. Property

Ford Sees Bequest of Home Erasing Doubts on Nixon Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Vice-President Gerald R. Ford said yesterday that President Nixon's promise to give his San Clemente home to the American people should "wipe out" any remaining issues over whether he has paid sufficient income taxes while in office.

Mr. Ford said he expected Americans to "feel much better" after Mr. Nixon's weekend financial disclosures, although many might continue to wonder "whether he should have paid a larger tax."

He said the President's agreement to let a joint congressional committee decide whether he would pay more taxes should "ease the questions" in the minds of some persons.

Even if there was "something improper about Mr. Nixon's tax deductions," Mr. Ford said, the donation of San Clemente "involves a substantial amount of property that in any event would wipe out any alleged impropriety."

Mr. Nixon said Saturday he was initiating legal steps to donate the California home to the federal government after his death and the death of Mrs. Nixon. He released documents showing that he paid only \$78,661 in federal income taxes for the years 1969 through 1972, partly because of a disputed \$778,000 deduction for donating his vice-presidential papers to the government.

Mr. Ford said in an interview on the "Issues and Answers" television show that he expected confidence in President Nixon to increase, as the result of Middle East negotiations that could benefit world peace and the U.S. economy while easing the energy shortage.

He said the President was hoping that his aides, Melvin R. Laird and Bryce N. Harlow, would delay their announced departures to see the administration through the preparation of a new national budget and the 1974 legislative program.

Asked when he would flatly rule out running for president in 1976, Mr. Ford said, "I'll try to make it more emphatic as we go along."

In an interview with U.S. News & World Report, Mr. Ford said he would not handle the vice-presidential election in the same way as his predecessor, Spiro T. Agnew. "Our style is different," he said.

Meanwhile, the staff of the Senate-House Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation prepared to review President Nixon's financial disclosures and decide whether he owes up to \$300,000 in federal income taxes. Mr. Nixon asked the committee to undertake the review.

Initial congressional reaction to the President's request was positive. Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R., Neb., said: "I feel the President has gone farther than any president has ever done in disclosing his finances and tax returns."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said he believed Mr. Nixon acted legally but that "some questions will be raised on appearances relating to the amount of taxes paid."

The White House had made no request to withhold the March 1974 issue of the magazine, but it had with some other tapes.

Copies of the two conversations were made on Thursday and given to the Nixon family and the Nixon Library. The Nixon Library is a district judge refused today to prohibit the Senate Watergate committee from interrogating 16 associates of billionaire Ward Hughes in closed sessions.

Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr. also said he would dismiss a suit filed by the Hughes group, asking a permanent ban on the magazine's interviews because of leaks of testimony.

The committee is investigating a \$100,000 donation which Mr. Hughes gave, through associates, to President Nixon's close friend, (Bebe) Rebozo.

Mr. Rebozo kept the money in a safety-deposit box for three years, then returned it. He said it was "donated" for election campaign use.

Newsman Named Top Aide to Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Vice-President Ford has named Robert T. Hartmann, 56, a long-time legislative aide in the House and former House Republican sergeant at arms, as his chief staff.

Mr. Hartmann, a former Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times, was one of seven men named to staff posts by Mr. Ford yesterday.



BEREAVEMENT—Carolyn Richardson, 23, alone in the room of a third-floor apartment on Chicago's South Side where her two children, her mother and four other children died in a fire. The police said the seven victims apparently died of smoke inhalation.

Earlier Nixon Gift of Papers, Tax-Valued at \$80,000, Bared

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—President Nixon made a gift of pre-presidential papers to the government just in time for a substantial deduction on his income tax return for 1968, the White House has disclosed. The \$80,000 gift reportedly was made before the controversial turnover of a \$578,000 collection of papers on which Mr. Nixon has based tax deductions every year since becoming President.

White House officials said that Mr. Nixon listed the first gift as having been made on Dec. 30, 1968—based on an appraisal made the day before.

Since the donation was made just before the "close of business" for the 1968 tax year, a White House spokesman said Mr. Nixon listed it as a deduction for that year, his last as a private citizen before taking office.

The White House made public Saturday the details of the President's tax returns from 1969 through 1972, and they do not reflect the \$80,000 gift.

However, Chicago appraiser Ralph G. Newman's listing of the \$578,000 gift describes that collection as "the papers of Richard Milhous Nixon—Part II."

Asked why the White House acknowledged that there was a "Part I," which Mr. Newman also appraised.

It was said to include some of Mr. Nixon's congressional correspondence, documents about congressional investigations in which he played a role and papers about his work for fellow Republicans in the 1964 election campaign.

According to documents attached to Mr. Nixon's 1968 tax return, which has not been made public, Mr. Newman examined the papers on Dec. 29, 1968, and the estimate was completed the next day, a White House official said.

Mr. Newman's accompanying affidavit, however, was not dated until April, 1969, the official said.

A controversy over dates already surrounded the subsequent \$778,000 gift, which spokesmen for the President maintain was effectively made on March 27, 1969, when 600,000 items were transferred in boxes to the National Archives.

Later that year, Congress prohibited tax deductions for such gifts beyond the cost of the paper. The effective date of that law was May 23, 1969.

The deed of gift for the \$578,000 collection of papers was not delivered until April, 1970, nine months later. The transaction has been questioned because the deed was not delivered to the archives before the cutoff date, because Mr. Nixon did not sign the deed and because archives officials refused to sign it since the President had not.

In addition, Mr. Newman's affidavit accompanying his appraisal of \$578,000 was dated April 6, 1970.

Spring of '70

Mr. Nixon began taking tax deductions for the \$578,000 gift on his 1969 tax return, which was due in the spring of 1970. He has written off \$482,000 so far and presumably will claim the balance on his 1973 tax return when they are due.

It was not clear just when the \$80,000 collection was turned over to the government or whether it was accompanied by a formal deed of gift. Internal Revenue Service criteria are that the gift either must be physically transferred, with control relinquished to the recipient, or must be decided by the giver to the recipient, with the deed accepted by the recipient.

The late President Lyndon B. Johnson and Dwight D. Eisenhower each turned over collections of his papers with a formal deed that was also signed by the administrator of the General Services Administration, the agency that operates the archives.

At Cost of Half Billion Dollars

U.S. Army Seeking New Nerve Gas

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—The Army plans to spend at least \$200 million producing a new type of nerve gas for its larger artillery shells. At the same time it will cost the Army about as much to destroy the munitions that the new nerve gas will replace.

Behind this decision, which ultimately will cost more than \$500 million, lies a conviction within the Army that the new type of nerve gas represents a "significant improvement in modernizing" its chemical-warfare capability.

There are indications that the new gas will be less lethal than the present family of nerve gases, but it will have the major advantage of being far safer to handle, transport and store. This, the Army hopes, will alleviate some of the public concern that has grown up about the storage and transportation of the present nerve gases.

The new type, known as binary gas, consists of two chemical agents, one of them closely resembling insecticides used in the home. Kept separately, the two agents are relatively harmless, but when combined they produce a lethal nerve gas.

In an artillery shell, the agents would be kept in separate compartments. Firing of the shell would rupture a diaphragm, permitting the two agents to combine.

Questions in Congress

The Army's move toward production of binary nerve gases gradually became publicized in recent months, largely because of questions by Reps. Les Aspin, D., Wis., and Wayne Owens, D., Utah. The Army finally admitted in September that it planned to construct a plant at its Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas to produce one component of the binary gas. The other component, a commercial chemical similar to alcohol, can be obtained from industry.

Production of nerve gases is permissible under the chemical-warfare policies laid down by President Nixon in November, 1969. He renounced the use of biological and chemical weapons, but permitted the continued production of chemical weapons, repeating the previous policy that the United States would not be the first to use them in war.

The Army contends that it needs a stockpile of nerve gases to deter the Soviet Union from engaging in chemical war. Like the United States, the Soviet Union is believed to have nerve gases, but it is not known whether it is moving toward the binary family of gases.

Present Deterrent

Defense and Army officials in the chemical-warfare field acknowledge that the present stockpile of nerve gases provides the desired deterrent. When asked why it is necessary to proceed with the production of the binary gases, officials cited the problems of storing and transporting the present gases.

When asked how much the production of the new gas would cost, an Army spokesman reluctantly estimated that it would amount to "a few hundred million dollars."

The Army plan is to destroy the existing nerve gases as they are replaced by the binary gases. The destruction presents a costly technical problem. The Army, which was blocked by a public and scientific outcry in 1969 from further ocean-dumping of its surplus chemical weapons, will be forced to dispose of most of its surplus chemical weapons at their storage locations. According to congressional sources, Army estimates of the cost of "detoxifying" the present nerve gases range around \$200 million.

Open-Air Tests

Another problem confronting the Army is whether to conduct some open-air tests of the new binary gases before they are certified as ready for military use. Such testing has been a particularly sensitive issue ever since testing of nerve gases at the Dugway proving grounds in Utah

got out of control in 1963, killing more than 6,000 sheep. Congress has imposed legal and environmental restrictions on open-air testing of nerve gases.

Following the traditional military approach of "test before you use," the Army makes no secret of its belief that some open-air testing of the new binary gases will be necessary.

However, the Defense Department recently issued a statement emphasizing that there was "no approved plan" for open-air testing of the new binary gases. It said it hoped and believed that any tests could be "accomplished using stimulant agents and not active nerve agents, or in a closed laboratory environment rather than in the open air."

Compromise Trade Measure Passes First Test in House

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—A compromise version of the administration's trade bill passed its first test on the House floor today when efforts to open it up to crippling amendments by protectionist forces were defeated on a roll-call vote, 230 to 147.

A general debate on the bill, which gives the President authority to negotiate with other industrial nations to expand trade and lower tariffs, is expected to end tomorrow.

At that time, the bill will face a new challenge from opponents of the administration's policy of freer trade with the Soviet Union. Before a final vote, Rep. Charles A. Vanik, D., Ohio, will introduce an amendment which would withhold credits to nations which do not allow their citizens to emigrate freely.

Administration strategists said today that they were resigned to a setback on the House floor over Soviet trade. However, they said they were optimistic that the overall trade bill would pass and were hopeful that later Senate action would produce compromise language that would enable the White House to continue expanding economic cooperation with Moscow.

Before the roll-call vote, administration spokesmen expressed concern that opponents of the bill would succeed in opening it up to amendments.

This would have enabled opponents of the measure to organize labor, and in industries which feel threatened by imports, to add numerous restrictions on the President's tariff-cutting authority.

Instead, the House voted to ac-

cept a recommendation of its Rules Committee which narrowed to three the alterations that can be made.

Prior to final action, the House will have an opportunity for granting tariff concessions to the Soviet Union and authorizing generalized trade preferences for developing countries.

Even without the Vanik amendment, the trade bill—as it was reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee Oct. 10—already establishes strict conditions for trade with the Soviet Union.

As it stands, the trade measure would authorize the President to extend equal tariff treatment to Soviet-made imports only if he determined that the Soviet government recognized the right of emigration. Jews and liberals have won support in both houses of Congress for this link between trade and emigration policy. Congress could veto such tariff concessions after a review.

European governments have expressed annoyance with the delays in providing authority to the U.S. negotiators, and some officials have taken this as a sign of weakness within the administration.

Organized labor is strongly opposed to the entire trade measure. The AFL-CIO contends that the bill fails to give adequate compensation to workers who lose jobs due to imports, fails to regulate the flow of imports, grant excessive power to the President and leaves open too many loopholes for multinational corporations that spend money and create jobs abroad.

U.S. Planning Missile Check To Soviet Jet

Fighter Flies Faster Than Any Plane Yet

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The latest drawing-board battle of the air, according to "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," may be between a Soviet jet fighter nicknamed Foxbat and a U.S. missile nicknamed Seekbat.

Foxbat, according to the new edition of the authority on aerospace developments, is a jet fighter which in tests has already flown higher and faster than any other plane. The book says that in tests Foxbat has climbed to 118,897 feet and has flown at a world-record speed of 1,618.73 miles an hour.

Seekbat is an air-to-air missile being developed by the U.S. Air Force. Jane's gave little details about it, except to say it has an infrared homing guidance system which is locked on the target before firing.

But in any case, said Jane's, the U.S. Navy may already have the answer to Foxbat in another air-to-air missile named Phoenix, which has already been launched in tests.

In a foreword to the 1973-74 edition published today, Jane's editor, John W.R. Taylor, took his annual swipe at politicians of the West for trying to economize on aircraft.

Mr. Taylor said the most important plane of all is the Rockwell International B-1—an aircraft which is, "on the basis of past experience, formidable enough to eliminate a small nation with a single sortie. Or, better, to compel the maintenance of peace."

The B-1 has "slipped" a little in manufacture, said Mr. Taylor. "The prototype is already recognizable, with its main fuselage sections assembled. But the loss of time at this stage has provided an excuse to defer the eventual production decision by 10 months."

Glenn Seeks Saxbe Seat

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10 (UPI).—John Glenn, the first American to orbit earth, said today that he will be a candidate for the U.S. Senate seat to be vacated by U.S. Attorney General-designate William B. Saxbe. It will be the former astronaut's third bid for the Senate.

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favorite all over the world.



Every country does something best. Canada makes Canadian Club.

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Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will never enjoy the true taste of the aroma of the Camel filter pack. There are also some who will never leave the flock.

Sinatra Said to Be Raising Funds for Agnew's Expenses

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Frank Sinatra is working to raise money for his close friend former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, according to knowledgeable sources here.

The entertainer recently called and wrote to a number of his friends, asking them to contribute up to \$3,000 to help defray Agnew's sizable legal expenses, the sources said. If a gift is no larger than \$3,000 federal taxes do not have to be paid.

In addition, Agnew has gotten a job—as a consultant to a newly formed company that intends to export American goods, mainly to Japan. The company, called J-W Industries, is owned partly by Frank Jameson, a former vice-president of Rockwell International.

Mr. Agnew, who resigned in October after pleading no contest to one count of income tax evasion, is in a difficult financial situation.

In September, 1972, he put his net worth at \$180,000. Since then he has lost his regular income, but has continuing financial obligations, including heavy mortgage payments on his \$190,000 home in the Kenwood section of suburban Maryland.

All criminal charges against him have been dropped, but he still faces the possibility of a civil suit to recover any back taxes he might owe, and proceedings have been started in Maryland that might result in his disbarment.

Another lingering problem is legal fees. W. Clement Stone, the Chicago insurance executive, at first established a trust fund to help pay those fees. But after Agnew's resignation, Mr. Stone said he would close the fund within 30 days and allow contributors to get their money back.

Deficit Expected
In that 30-day period the fund received more contributions than it returned, according to a spokesman for Mr. Stone. But it has been estimated that when the fund is finally audited, it will cover only about 20 percent of the \$200,000 in fees Agnew is said to have incurred.

It was this deficit that apparently motivated Mr. Sinatra, who was an active Democrat and a friend of the Kennedy family before he switched allegiances several years ago and developed his friendship with Agnew.

One well-informed lawyer here said that several of his friends had received phone calls from Mr. Sinatra. "Their reaction was, 'Look, we don't give a damn about Agnew, but if you want some money, Frank, we'll give it to you,'" the lawyer said.

A spokesman for Mr. Sinatra would not specifically confirm the report, but he added: "I'm sure that anything Mr. Sinatra could do in the vice-president's behalf, he would do."

Jameson said, "He has a very fine grasp of the international situation. He's traveled extensively and he knows the needs of many nations."



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French Nobel-Winner Strives To Rescue Pasteur Institute

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Jacques Monod, who won a Nobel Prize in 1965 for his research in molecular biology, is devoting all his efforts to an attempt to rescue the Pasteur Institute, one of the world's leading centers for biomedical research, from possible bankruptcy.

As director, Mr. Monod has cut the Pasteur's staff, patented a new influenza vaccine—among other products—in the name of the Paris center, and appealed for governmental and private support.

"I am trying to put the Pasteur Institute back on its feet scientifically," Mr. Monod said in an interview shortly before he left here for Paris yesterday.

Public donations, including those from the czar of Russia, Sultan of Turkey and emperor of Brazil, created the institute in 1888 in honor of Louis Pasteur's discovery of a rabies vaccine.

Since then, eight men who worked or studied at the Pasteur Institute have won Nobel Prizes for investigations into immunology, allergy, genetics, parasites and other organisms that cause infectious diseases.

Specialized Courses
Over the decades, the Pasteur's courses in microbiology and other aspects of public health, some of which are not taught elsewhere in France, have enhanced its reputation. The institute undertakes what a variety of federal and private organizations do in the United States and other developed countries.

The Pasteur complex includes a hospital, 11 of France's 15 reference centers for identification of disease-producing organisms, an epidemiology center, laboratories for research and classrooms for teaching.

Also, constant concern for the practical application of fundamental discoveries made in laboratories led the Pasteur Institute to develop an industrial division as a service function to supply France and other countries with vaccines and medicines for rabies, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other diseases.

Although no patents were claimed until recently, the small profits from the manufacturing of medicines, coupled with private gifts, brought in enough money to permit French and foreign researchers to keep busy in laboratories at the institute at 25 Rue du Docteur Roux and at the center's 17 units throughout the world.

Budgetary Deficits
But in recent years, the Pasteur Institute has suffered from administrative turmoil, what some considered ineffective leadership and budgetary deficits.

Now, Mr. Monod's controversial belt-tightening action is leading to early retirement and dismissal of more than 120 scientists and technicians, about 10 percent of the research staff.

At the same time, the Pasteur Institute has erected a new building for molecular biology. It is appealing for private donations to build another unit as it plans to stress immunology research.

Further, it has modernized its vaccine and pharmaceutical factory in Normandy and has begun a policy of patenting the new products its scientists have developed.

The Pasteur has patented a new influenza vaccine that a team of researchers reported discovering last February. The vaccine has been licensed for sale in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland, Mr. Monod said.

Mr. Monod has directed the establishment of an independent wholly owned pharmaceutical concern whose profits will support research at the Pasteur Institute. Although he is one of the rare Nobel laureates who has become head of a drug company, he said, smiling: "I have no illusions of becoming an industrial tycoon."

A police source said 20 persons were arrested for looting.

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A police source said 20 persons were arrested for looting.

Also, constant concern for the practical application of fundamental discoveries made in laboratories led the Pasteur Institute to develop an industrial division as a service function to supply France and other countries with vaccines and medicines for rabies, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other diseases.

Although no patents were claimed until recently, the small profits from the manufacturing of medicines, coupled with private gifts, brought in enough money to permit French and foreign researchers to keep busy in laboratories at the institute at 25 Rue du Docteur Roux and at the center's 17 units throughout the world.

Mysterious 'Crib Deaths' Laid To Failure in Lungs of Babies

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—"Crib death," which mysteriously takes the lives of an estimated 10,000 seemingly healthy infants in this country each year, may be caused by a failure of the breathing mechanism while the baby sleeps, according to newly published findings.

These revealed that most babies who succumb to crib death have previously experienced a very episode during which they failed to breathe for relatively long periods. Death would occur when a particularly prolonged failure to breathe ultimately produced heart failure.

If borne out by further studies, this explanation could lead to the prevention of at least some cases of crib death by monitoring the sleep of those infants who have been observed to stop breathing for more than a few seconds at a time.

To Alleviate Grief
An explanation of crib death that holds up under scientific scrutiny would help to alleviate the guilt feelings often suffered by parents who fear they are somehow to blame for the unexplained death of their infants.

The new explanation, outlined in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine and by leading researchers interviewed by telephone, takes into account the many strange characteristics of crib death, also known as sudden unexpected death in infancy or the sudden infant death syndrome.

Dr. Richard L. Naege, a pathologist at Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, Pa., performed autopsies on 62 victims of crib death. He found that in nearly all the muscular walls of the small pulmonary arteries were thicker than normal.

This thickening, he showed, was typically the result of a chronic shortage of oxygen in the blood.

This was consistent with the observation of Dr. Alfred S. Schindler and others that victims of crib death often have long periods of apnea or breathing in the weeks or months before death.

Dr. Elliot D. Weitzman, a rologist at Montefiore Hospital in Philadelphia, believes the abnormal breathing is caused by a properly functioning brain mechanism that is supposed to control respiration during sleep.

Adm. W. Beech Kilgore Held Land and Sea Posts, Dies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Retired Navy Vice-Adm. William Gordon Beech Kilgore, 86, died here today.

Before retiring he was chief of information for the Navy Department, and he had served on board combat commands and in post in the executive department of the Naval Academy, where he was a graduate.

From 1935 until 1938, he was executive officer on mine with the Pacific Fleet and was the assistant to the director of public relations for the Navy. He was in 41 then returned to the relations office, where he finally became deputy director.

In 1944, Adm. Beech was command of the 1st Fleet, which operated in the Pacific and the Atlantic. He was the 1st Fleet's first commander.

Adm. Beech was a member of the Navy's highest honors, the Legion of Merit, and the Distinguished Service Medal. He was also a member of the Navy's highest honors, the Legion of Merit, and the Distinguished Service Medal.

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Supreme Court Appears Set to Clarify Obscenity Ruling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court indicated today that it may be ready to issue its sweeping decisions on the court called "hard-core pornography."

The court agreed in a routine case to hear arguments in an obscenity case from Georgia in a case called "hard-core pornography."

Cyclone Hits Bangladesh; 100 Are Killed

COA, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—A cyclone killed 100 people and injured 1,000 others in Bangladesh yesterday, according to government reports today.

The 13 confirmed deaths were reported by the national newspaper here. The death figures in the hundreds. In one area, 200 fishermen, out at sea in small boats when the cyclone struck, were reported missing.

The Minister Mujibur Rahman has ordered survey teams to the devastated areas to assess damage. The Bangladesh Red Cross said today that it had 20,000 volunteers to help agencies along the coast.

Alma Anchorage, the second largest port, suffered losses, with ships heavily damaged and port facilities heavily damaged.

The worst affected area is a coastal belt in Pabna District, where the 200 men are missing and where the destruction is "according to officials."

A sky over Dacca continued to rain today, but the national Red Cross said yesterday that all its domestic flights from Dacca were suspended.

Pacific Island Hit
A, P.H., Dec. 10 (AP)—A typhoon hit the Pacific Island in the South Pacific, 50 miles south of Suva, leaving about 5,000 people homeless, according to radio reports from the island today.

EEC Budget Approval 9 Ministers

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—Ministers from the nine Community countries gave their approval here today to the European Economic Community budget for 1974.

The budget, which is a 1.5% increase over 1973, is the first of a series of budgetary measures to be approved by the ministers.

Mr. Pannoy said on the telephone today that he had been asked to attend another police interview this afternoon at a Leningrad police station, but he said he would ignore the request until the police came to his apartment again.

The danger and his wife staged a hunger strike last month in a bid to gain exit visas, but they abandoned it because of danger to their health.

Under Soviet law, a person accused of leading an anti-social parasitic way of life may be tried by a court and sentenced to "re-education" in specially designated localities for two to five years.

He accepted a parliamentary or an extra 35 million UA for spent for famine relief in Africa, and an extra 100 million UA for transport of the war-torn areas of the Balkans and the countries just of the Sahara, which were by a severe drought this year.

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United Press International.
AVIATION PIONEER Maurice Hurel, 77 (top picture), standing by pedal-equipped airplane in Paris that he will enter in competition sponsored by British industrialist who is offering \$50,000 prize for first airworthy plane employing only human power. At bottom is the entire craft, which has a 121-foot wing span and weighs just over 140 pounds.

Russian Anti-Pollution Effort Hits Snags in Volga Cleanup

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (NYT)—The Volga River, celebrated for its beauty in Russian story and song, has been the target of an environmental cleanup campaign that is not without its snags.

In the industrial city of Gorki, on the Volga 275 miles east of Moscow, a complex new wastewater treatment system is scheduled to go into operation this month, according to a recent article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper.

"The Volga River will become pure," the article predicted. "The significance of this fact cannot be overestimated."

Lags in Effort
At the same time, Pravda charged that there were lags in the anti-pollution effort and listed factories that continued to dump their industrial waste into the Volga.

Such heightened environmental consciousness is the direct result of a decree from the highest levels of the Soviet government in March, 1972, directing that the industrialized Volga and Ural River Basins be cleaned up.

The plan calls for all cities in the two river basins to stop feeding raw sewage into the rivers within the next few years.

Until several years ago, the Volga River was a major source of water for the cities of the Soviet Union.

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Opposition Seen Winning In Venezuela

Presidential Race Apparently Landslide

CARACAS, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—The opposition Democratic Action party was apparently heading today for a surprise landslide victory in Venezuela's presidential race, according to unofficial ballot counts.

The party's candidate is Carlos Andres Perez, a 51-year-old lawyer who as interior minister was a tough administrator of the country's anti-guerrilla war in the sixties. He was steadily drawing ahead of his main opponent, the ruling Christian Democrats' Lorenzo Fernandez, according to vote counts today.

While the Supreme Electoral Council, hindered by confusion in yesterday's general elections, was slow to announce returns, unofficial party and independent computer counts gave an increasingly widening margin to the opposition candidate.

The most significant announcement came shortly before noon when the Movement Toward Socialism party said that according to its own computer system Mr. Perez had won a landslide majority of 300,000 votes over Mr. Fernandez. Its own candidate was third, the movement said.

(The much slower official returns had Mr. Fernandez leading Mr. Perez by 30,000 votes to 29,000. United Press International said. Compilation of final official returns was expected to take several days.)

Leftist Party
The Movement Toward Socialism, founded by former leftist guerrillas, was strongly opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Fernandez, a former interior minister under outgoing President Rafael Caldera.

A Democratic Action spokesman also claimed a 300,000-vote lead for Mr. Perez, according to his party's own computerized returns, and the evening newspaper El Mundo came out today with the banner headline "Democratic Action Wins."

Despite this, the Christian Democrats insisted throughout the day that Mr. Fernandez held a slight edge.

The Electoral Council had to take emergency measures over the weekend when tens of thousands of would-be voters were forced to queue up for up to 11 hours at information centers to find out where they had to cast their ballots.

Residual waste from the system will be processed into what is expected to be 1,200 tons of fertilizer a day, the article said. Soviet scientists have been experimenting with the conversion of sewage into fertilizer.

The Gorki project, which serves a city of over one million inhabitants, required "complicated technical decisions," Pravda reported. To lay concrete sewerage pipes across the Oka River, construction crews floated them on pontoons that were then filled with water and sunk into blasted trenches.

More than 200 industrial-purification systems have been constructed in the area, but Pravda still complained that some were being utilized in "an incompetent manner."

Austria Closes Down Castle As Transit Camp for Jews

VIENNA, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Austria today kept a promise to Arab guests and closed Schoenau Castle transit camp, which has been the gateway to Israel for more than 30,000 Soviet Jews.

"As of today no more Jewish emigrants will be brought to Schoenau," a police spokesman said.

Instead, Soviet Jews en route to Israel will be rested and fed at a Red Cross aid station at Woellersdorf before being flown within 14 hours to Tel Aviv, a spokesman for the Austrian Red Cross said.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky promised to close Schoenau in exchange for the release of four hostages seized by Arab gunmen in Austria on Sept. 23.

Schoenau, run by the Jewish Agency, had served as a halfway house for Soviet Jews en route to Israel since 1971.

Emigrants, under the watchful eyes of Austrian police and Israeli secret service agents, had been allowed to rest at the 19th-century castle for several days after their long train journey from Moscow, and were documented and divided into groups for jumbo-jet flights to Tel Aviv.

Future Jewish emigrants will be quartered in a converted two-story army barracks on the outskirts of Woellersdorf, a village 25 miles from Vienna, before proceeding to Tel Aviv, the police spokesman said. The maximum length of stay, except in emergencies, would be 14 hours, he said.

The Woellersdorf village council, fearful of an Arab guerrilla attack, has protested to the Austrian government.

India Raises Relations With the Two Koreas
SEOUL, Dec. 10 (AP)—India and South Korea elevated their diplomatic relations today as the two nations moved to the embassy level today and India and North Korea also have established full embassies, the Foreign Ministry announced.

New Delhi and Seoul had been represented in each other's capitals by consulates-general, Indian and North Korean consulates-general also became embassies.

Pope Sees Polish Primate
VATICAN CITY, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—Pope Paul VI today received Stefan Cardinal Wysynski, primate of Poland, for the third time in 20 days during his current visit, the Vatican announced. According to Polish church authorities, the primate, accompanied by some 10 Polish bishops, is here to make a routine five-year report to the Pontiff on conditions in his country.

Fiat Executive Abducted—Italy's 4th Recent Case

TURIN, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—The personnel director of the Fiat car company, Ettore Amerio, was abducted near his home here today. It was the fourth major kidnapping in Italy in less than six months.

Police chief Mario Massagrande said he believed the abduction was political in view of a telephone call from a man claiming to represent an extreme-left group—the self-styled "Red Brigades."

Mr. Amerio, 58, was seized by at least two men and heaved into a white van as he was walking to a garage close to his home. The van, later found ablaze in an adjoining neighborhood, drove off at high speed followed by a small red Fiat car.

The kidnapping came at a critical stage in negotiations between Fiat management and workers.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT OF ROADS MAJOR REPAIRS ON MAIN AND SECONDARY ROADS NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

THE GOVERNMENT OF MOROCCO plans to issue awards for certain major repair operations on main and secondary roads of the national network for a five-year road equipment plan from 1973 to 1977.

The GOVERNMENT OF MOROCCO has solicited a loan from the World Bank covering a part of the total cost of these major repair works.

The works, which include rectification, reinforcement and enlarging of causeways, strengthening of existing weak points as well as the construction of new Public Works projects aesthetically conceived on 657 kms. of main and secondary roads, will be issued in approximately seventeen parcels (17) for a total of 58,500,000 DIRHAMS.

Each parcel to be awarded will be published in the national press.

Interested foreign companies should contact the Management of Roads—Ministry of Public Works and Communications at Rabat.

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ALGARVE While the rest of the Continent freezes, why not come and spend some time with us in one of Europe's most perfect out-of-season resorts. Idle away tranquil, enjoyable days bathed in gentle sunlight just taking life easy. By doing so you needn't relinquish any fun. The exciting night spots and entertainment of Algarve will guarantee you that!!

TROIA Troialta translates today's tourism as... Troia. 30 long kilometers of fine sand running between a river and the sea. A golden peninsula only a half hour by car from Lisbon, a Hovercraft ride away from the fascinating city of Setubal. As a prelude to your coming summer vacation, try one of Troia's many new restaurants for lunch or dinner.

ALENTEJO You can watch the River Guadiana as it flows through one of the most magnificent plains of Portugal. You may still be able to enjoy the game caught on this exceptional hunting terrain. Nothing can excel the comfort and pleasure of your own home. Especially when it's a Troialta property.

SERRA DA ESTRELA This almost unique ski area of Portugal welcomes visitors to the Hotel of the same name. Serra da Estrela combines sunshine, snow and striking mountain scenery to make this resort a must on any itinerary.

DECISION We invite you to explore the many facets of this traditional, custom-soaked country, and assure you of a memorable and satisfying visit. Allow us to welcome you to Portugal. Soon.

TORRALTA-PORTUGAL

Cambodian Opposition Sees Lon Nol as Increasingly Weak

By James F. Clarity

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Leaders of the political opposition inside and outside the government seem increasingly active in dealing with Western military and economic concerns in the country.

Unity Outings are Staged by Top Chinese

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Dec. 10 (UPI)—Three top-ranking Chinese officials, Chou En-lai, Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Hung-wen, appeared publicly together in Peking for the first time since the weekend in what may be a show of unity following speculation of a rift in their relationship.

Before the weekend, Chiang Kai-shek's wife of Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung, had not been reported at a public occasion since Sept. 30.

Wang Hung-wen, the young Shanghai labor leader, only recently elevated to top status in Communist hierarchy, had been reported in public since the end of October.

Both are tentatively classified as China-watchers here as members of a so-called "leftist" group in the leadership. And some observers have associated them with the propaganda campaign that appears to have Mr. Chou's faction the government as one of its targets.

Surprise of Congress—Both were absent from view during the visit to Peking in September by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, leading speculation that one of their points of difference with Mr. Chou was the policy of rapprochement with the United States.

Mr. Wang, believed to be in his 40s, was the surprise of the 10th anniversary congress held in Peking in September. From secretary status in Shanghai, he was promoted to national prominence by being named the third-ranking member of the party and one of five vice-chairmen of the Politburo.

Mr. Wang was with Mr. Chou at the meeting in the French editorial group. Attack on Confucius—A prominent part of a recent campaign in China has consisted of attacks on Confucius as a conservative opponent of social change. Simultaneously, Confucius has been criticized for referring to power officials once missed.

All this has seemed to some observers who admit their views are taken only as speculation, oblique attacks on the power nature headed by Mr. Chou. There has been a surge in individuals to "swim against the tide" the tide seemingly being "abolished authority" and policy.

Perhaps significantly, Mr. Chou made a speech at a banquet for Mr. Brezhnev in which he noted a stronger attack than at on "the two superpowers."

Left Again Gains—Turkish Voting—ANKARA, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—Social Democrats today gained three of Turkey's three biggest cities in local elections that came a big swing to the left.

Following on its success in October's general election, the Social Democratic Republican Party (SDRP) won heavily contested mayoral races in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir.

In each case the RDP candidates defeated incumbent mayors who belonged to the conservative Justice Party (JP). With about 10% of the results declared, it appears that the RDP will win on top in 32 of Turkey's 61 provinces and the JP in 21.

E. German Boat Sinks—BERLIN, Dec. 10 (AP)—An East German patrol boat sank in the Elbe River today after colliding with a tanker barge from West Berlin. Two of the patrol boat's crew members were missing; the third was rescued.



Lon Nol

Saigon Infantrymen Reportedly Push Into Kien Duc Again

SAIGON, Dec. 10 (AP)—South Vietnamese infantrymen today again pushed into the contested town of Kien Duc, in the lower Central Highlands, in their battle to retake the district capital, headquarters here announced.

But the government troops may have walked into a trap, field reports indicated.

North Vietnamese artillery was said to be zeroed in on them from high ground to the north and south, and fresh Communist troops were said to be massing to the south with up to 20 tanks.

Government field commanders said the supply road leading from the provincial capital of Gia

Nghia, 12 miles to the east, was mined, and North Vietnamese troops were lying in ambush along the last kilometer.

An announcement from the 23d Infantry Division said that 40 North Vietnamese troops were killed in today's push and four Soviet-built T-54 medium tanks were destroyed—two inside the town and two on the outskirts.

Arms Captured—Field commanders said many rifles, mortars and much ammunition were captured. Government casualties were light, they asserted.

Correspondents got to within three kilometers of Kien Duc but were stopped from going into the

town because of the reported road mining and massing of enemy troops.

Field commanders said there also were small units of enemy troops still in the town. Saigon forces claimed to have retaken the town Friday but pulled back again yesterday.

The government field command said today that three government battalions, up to 1,500 men, have taken up positions to the east, north and south of the town.

Government positions inside the town were reported under sporadic artillery attack.

In Cambodia, the government military command reported today that its troops, artillery and air force attacked Khmer Rouge forces massing around the provincial town of Kompong Speu, on Highway 4 about 30 miles west of Phnom Penh. The command said its forces inflicted substantial casualties.

Japan Fire Toll at 104—KUMAMOTO, Japan, Dec. 10 (Reuters)—The death toll from the fire at the Taiyo department store in this southern Japanese city climbed to 104 last week when a 23-year-old man died from gas poisoning, police said.

Barbarism Rising, Amnesty Asserts

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI)—The world is witnessing a resurgence of barbarism, particularly in the torture of political prisoners, Sean MacBride, chairman of Amnesty International, said today when he opened a two-day conference here.

Noting that today is the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. MacBride said: "The peoples of the world live under the shadow of genocidal warfare, the rule of law is being violated on an unprecedented scale and across four continents we witness the agony of thousands trapped and persecuted for their political opinions, their religious beliefs or their ethnic origins."

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A customer needed \$60 million for eight years to construct semi-submersible drilling rigs for use in the North Sea. And they wanted EximBank participation.

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Where you do business now and wherever your plans will take you, odds are we're there and the contacts and stature of First Chicago can help you compete.

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The six-hour answer.

Most banks aren't set up to move as fast as you do.

We are.

In a \$35 million grain deal, our competition took a week to assess the risk, perform the mathematics and return with a bid on the financing.

We did it in six hours.

The reason is because agribusiness is

just one of the many industries about which we have special knowledge.

Can we promise six-hour response time for you? Of course not. It depends on what you're asking us to consider.

But whatever your business is, we probably know it better than our competitors. And can come up with the right answers faster than you're used to getting them.

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Everyone said no.

We said yes.

We often do things no one else thinks of because of the varied resources of First Chicago Corporation.

An international company had come to a dead end trying to raise funds for a new hotel in London.

The term needed was too long.

Sterling couldn't be raised in the public market.

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We interceded with the Bank of England on behalf of our client.

And we arranged a privately placed parallel loan between our client and a Scottish investment trust.

First Chicago, Ltd. is the first merchant bank in London started from scratch by an American bank.

And it continually proves it can put together the right answers for tough problems.

\$40,000,000 helps take care of a lot of business.

A multinational client needed short to medium-term financing in their operations. And they needed it in eight different currencies.

But rather than go to eight foreign banks, they came to us.

We designed a multicurrency revolving credit. And set up a six-bank consortium to assure them availability in every currency needed.

A very convenient arrangement.

It gives our client access to the eight currencies through a single loan agreement.

Wide availability of services. From salt to ships.

Straight loans frequently aren't the answer.

And many customers find the services of our affiliate—First Chicago Leasing International, Inc.—to be a good alternative.

We've leased aircraft in the Netherlands. Moving equipment in Canada. An asphalt plant in Mexico. Ships and tankers in all parts of the world.

A Chicago manufacturer, for example, was building a desalinization plant in Puerto Rico.

We bought it. And then worked out a 10-year straight lease of the plant and equipment for the Puerto Rican customer.

A good low-cost solution because of its positive tax orientation.

A Polish sausage plant for Poland.

Through their contacts in Poland, a U.S. company found an opportunity to construct two meat processing plants there.

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The client was awarded the contract. The loan we structured was the first EximBank loan authorized for Poland in participation with a U.S. bank.

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Only a great multinational bank has the resources to help you compete and win in the international arena.

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Onion Soup Mixed With Bugatti Tales

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK (NYT).—One of the best things about covering automobile racing is a restaurant where much valuable research can be done into coquilles St. Jacques, outch Lorraine and the 1980 Grand Prix of Monaco.

Several years ago, Craig Claiborne reviewed Le Chanteclair, 18 East 43rd St., for The New York Times, but he talked only of the incidentals—"a very good kitchen," "tables too close together," a "lamentable" cheese platter and "neat decor." Well, the tables aren't that close together anymore, cheese platters are "lamentable" just about everywhere this side of Normandy and the esteemed food critic should be forgiven for writing only about extraneous matters.

Four flags

Le Chanteclair may still deserve its two stars, but it is the only pit stop in New York which merits the maximum four checkered flags.

For actually, the French restaurant nestled between the "very good kitchen" and a pleasantly subdued mural of the Place de la Concorde is only a front. Le Chanteclair's raison d'être is to be the hub of auto racing in this city.

There is hardly anyone, from Jackie Stewart to the drummer for spark plugs, even remotely connected with motor racing who doesn't make a point while in New York of stopping off at Le Chanteclair to say hello to its proprietor, René Dreyfus, the man who broke the piggy banks at Monte Carlo when he upset Louis Chiron in the 1930 Grand Prix.

His bearing

For 20 years at this spot, Mr. Dreyfus, a slim white-haired 68-year-old man with the bearing of a French diplomat (or at least of a maître d'), has been serving onion soup and mousse au chocolat mixed with tales of Bugatti, Maserati and Ferrari, all of whom he drove for during a spectacular career.

Mr. Dreyfus keeps around yellowed newspaper accounts of his startling 1920 victory in which betting was allowed at Monte Carlo (and no railroad at a horse track ever screamed "foul" louder than when Mr. Chiron was beaten by his young friend).

But Mr. Dreyfus also keeps available for his clientele the latest copies of the major racing

René Dreyfus, in his racing days, wins the Grand Prix de Pau, France.

Kaplan.

magazines, files of news releases from the leading auto organizations and a bar well-stocked with customers tuned to the latest news from Daytona to Le Mans (which, these days, may have driven them to drink in the first place).

Start as Restaurateur

Mr. Dreyfus started his career as a New York restaurateur through an act of war. During the days of the "Phony War" in 1940, Mr. Dreyfus managed a 45-day leave from the French Army to drive in the Indianapolis 500. By the time he

Around European Galleries

London

Thorvaldsen-Drawings and Bezzetti, Heim Gallery, 59 Jermy St., London W1, to Dec. 14. Thorvaldsen is probably most famous in England as the sculptor of the portrait-statue of Lord Byron. His drawings and small models, currently on show here, were made for his own amusement and interest and have an intimacy and warmth rarely present in his finished statuary.

Two Japanese Printmakers, Lumley Casale, 24 Davies St., London W1, to Dec. 31.

Takekida Matsutani studied with Hayter at Atelier 17 and was his assistant in the 1969/70 season. He now produces strong near abstract etchings and silk-screen prints. Tezō Ogaki studied drawing and painting in Kyoto, etching and engraving in Paris, and is now head of the Institute of Engraving at Kyoto. His many-colored etchings and aquatints are dreamlike, poetic and beautiful.

Important XIX & XX Century

finished 10th, the Germans were in Paris and he was stranded in the United States. Having no other qualifications than that of birth, he opened a restaurant and sent for his brother, Maurice, now 69, to help him run it.

When the U.S. entered the fray in 1941, René joined the American Army and served during the invasions of North Africa and Italy. "Too old" for racing when the war ended, he returned to the catering business in New York.

Le Chanteclair, which has been in business 20 years, is his second

New York restaurant. Its "neat decor" includes hundreds of autographed photographs, from astronauts to motor racing writers, and dozens of souvenirs. But Mr. Dreyfus, like his prices, is not altogether immodest.

Behind the bar, over the centerpiece cup which he won in 1930 at Monaco, hangs a picture of the owner with two strips of masking tape.

"You see," explained Mr. Dreyfus, "underneath the artist wrote, 'René Dreyfus, the French champion.' I had it covered."

It was, he said, a bit "gauche."

and farming implements, master glass-blowers' canes, journeyman's work, shop signs, ex-votos, mementos of the Cape Horners, carved ivory pieces (a sailor's pastime), Ethiopian paintings, Neapolitan gossamer, paintings on glass, Epirotic imagery, vestiges of fairgrounds before the neon sign.

Galerie Sonet, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to Dec. 22.

A remarkable idea: Assemble a large number of musical instruments of Africa and Asia—balafons, flutes, drums, rattles, bells, etc.—and allow visiting children not only to look at them but also play them. Breakage is considerable, but enthusiasm is big.

Cargaleiro, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Dec. 22.

Portuguese artist Cargaleiro's paintings are done in warm decorative colors and in patterns that remind one of the squares and lozenges one used to draw and color when one was in kindergarten. Cargaleiro's work,

Celery: Virtues of a Popular Panacea

FROM the very beginning of its lengthy history, celery had been credited with an impressive list of medical virtues, attributed especially to the wild form: according to popular belief, cultivated celery loses potency along with pungency. The ancient Greeks called wild celery (*akhe*) "the lunatic plant," and thought it exercised a calming effect on the nerves; the Romans recognized its diuretic qualities.

By the Middle Ages the list of diseases celery was expected to cure made it sound like a panacea. Some of them snake more of magic than of medicine—for instance, suspending a bit of dried celery alongside a sore tooth to banish toothache, not to mention the practice of slipping a sprig of celery into the hair of a pregnant woman, unknown to her, in order to divine the sex of the expected infant, which would be the same as that of the person whose name she first pronounced after being decked with celery.

In the 15th century, the "Grand Herbarier" reported that *akhe* "opens the ducts of the liver and the spleen, makes one urinate plentifully, breaks up gallstones, and is good against jaundice and the bites of animals." It was one of the ingredients of the *divine* group of the Five Roots (the others were asparagus, fennel,

parsley and knee-holly). Chopped celery, boiled until it had practically dissolved, produced a liquid esteemed sovereign against rheumatism (in France's Charente celery is still called *le bain des rhumatismes*—the "broom of rheumatism").

Because of the real or supposed diuretic, purifying, digestive, fortifying and fever-diminishing properties, celery was prescribed for such diverse afflictions as upset stomachs, gout, dropsy, bronchial catarrh, asthma, loss of appetite, loss of voice, and milk leg.

Boiled in Lard

Fresh celery leaves, crushed in a mortar, went into poultices for wounds and bruises, and for nursing mothers with clogged breasts a salve made by boiling *akhe* leaves in lard, powdered with its own unwatered seeds, applied as hot as the patient could bear it, was guaranteed to start the milk flowing again.

Obviously, so potent a vegetable had to be an aphrodisiac one of the persons who used it as such was Madame de Pompadour. "I alas, am cold by nature," she explained, and in an attempt to rectify this defect for the benefit of Louis XV, she consumed large quantities of celery soup, then considered in France as a sexual stimulant. Celery was one of the supposed active ingredients of *potage des amoureux*, or rake's soup. A saying of the Franche-Comté runs:

Si l'homme savoit l'effet du celery

Il en remplit son courtin.

If men knew the effect of celery, they would fill their gardens with it. Brillat-Savarin remarked that celery provoked dreaming, but did not specify the sort of dream he had in mind.

Folk medicine today still has recourse to celery, while official medicine concedes that it possesses some, at least, of the virtues popularly ascribed to it. In the north of France, a decoction of dried celery root, added to milk freshly drawn from the cow, is used against infections of the respiratory tract. In coastal regions where wild celery is readily found, peasants drink daily a small glass of celery sap freshly squeezed from the plant as a

morning tonic, or larger quantities of it to calm intermittent fevers like malaria, endemic in many of the marshy regions favored by *akhe*. Several countries make a drink of crushed celery pulp, macerated with sugar in white wine, reported, inexplicably, to taste like pineapple.

Modern doctors, more cautious than medieval ones about the powers of celery, nevertheless point out that it contains liberal quantities of vitamins A and C; that the aromatic salts and essential oil of celery stimulate the appetite and provoke the flow of saliva; and that its diuretic qualities are so well established that celery juice serves as a basis for some of our thinnest diets. Celery is not recommended for dyspeptics or persons whose stomachs are easily irritated, for the stalks contain a good deal of cellulose, apt to become woody after the plant has been young and tender; it is rendered more digestible by cooking, but this destroys the vitamins. It is recommended in the diets of the overweight, of diabetics, and of those afflicted with arthritis, nephritis or rheumatism.

The vitamins of celery are concentrated in its juice, which thus makes a healthy and refreshing drink. The seeds are used as a condiment or to make that excellent seasoning, celery salt (good in tomato juice, for instance), which is simply a mixture of salt and finely ground celery seeds. The colorless or yellowish celery-seed oil is also a good flavor. The sap of celery leaves and stems provides an unobjectionable green coloring matter for candy, pastry and liqueurs.

While wild celery multiplies cheerfully without assistance, cultivating the plant is not without its difficulties. Its seed is one of the smallest, for almost the smallest of all vegetable seeds, and is thus hard to handle. It demands rich soil and exhausts it quickly. It is vulnerable to celery blight, a bacterial disease; celery yellow, a fungus disease; and celery calico and celery mosaic, virus diseases. The celery fly of Europe produces larvae which feed on its leaves, the celery fly of Australia produces larvae which mine its stalks, and the

celery leaf tier of North America, a moth, produces larvae which also damage the plant.

In France, dog's celery is what we call fool's parsley, mountain celery is Italian or garden lovage. The celery-topped pine is an Australian conifer distinguished by graceful celery-like leaves. The celery-leaved buttercup, like wild celery a child of the marshes, is less prettily known as the curled crowfoot.

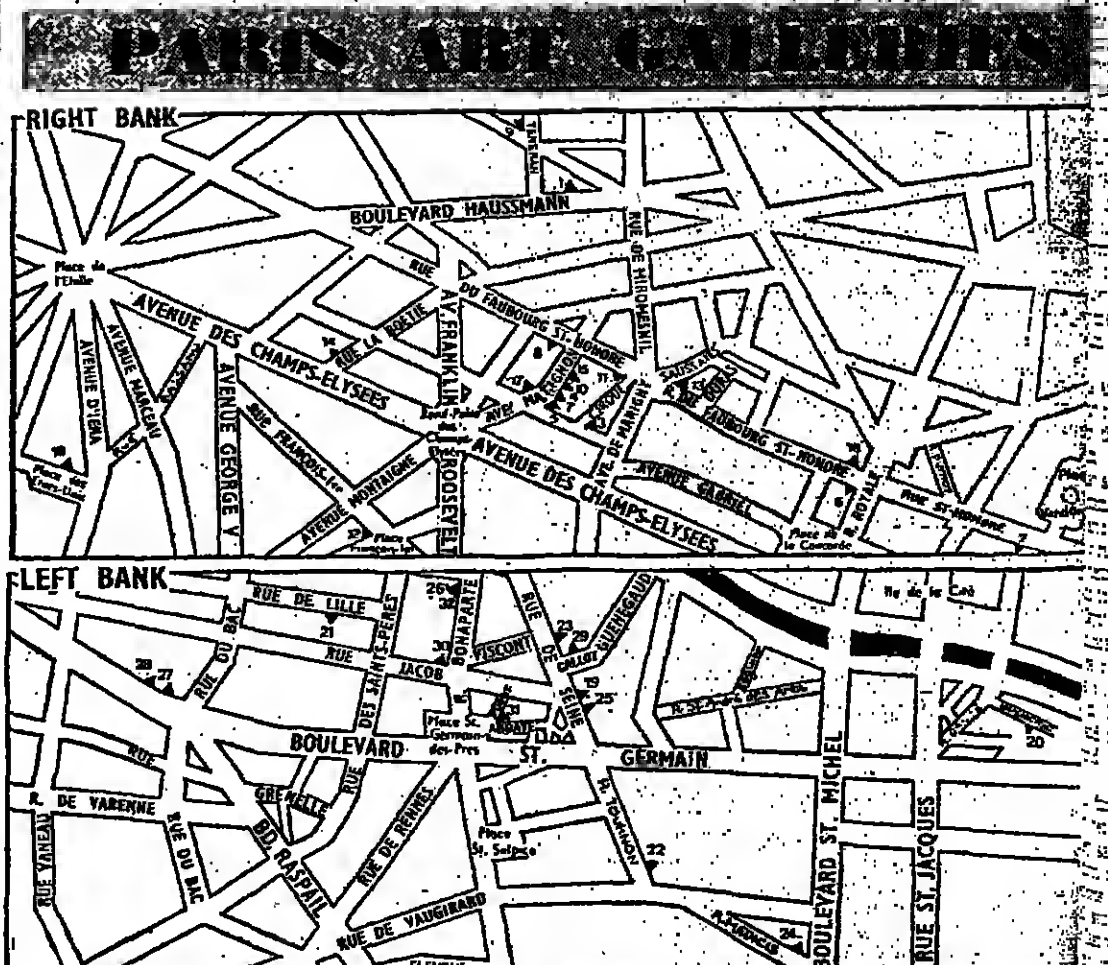
© 1973 by Waverley Root from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Pasdeloup Orchestra of Paris will give a special concert to mark the 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man on Dec. 12 at St. Salle Pleyel. Robert Bruns will conduct the concert with Claude Kahn as soloist in the Rachmaninoff Second Piano Concerto, and works by Beethoven, Stravinsky and Ravel.

The 1974 Prince Pierre of Monaco Musical Composition Prize of 20,000 francs will be reserved this year for abstract works of up to 15 minutes, or vocal parts. Entries for the competition, being held for the 15th time, must be received by April 1 by the secretariat of the Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco, Palais Princier, Monaco.

Christopher Seaman, conductor of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, recently appointed principal conductor of the Northern Sinfonia Orchestra, has taken over three forthcoming concerts with the Rotterdam Philharmonic, replacing the late Bruno Maderna. A recent live in this column (NYT, Nov. 30) incorrectly said that Seaman had been named conductor of the Rotterdam orchestra, which Rotterdam conductor is Edouard Waart, who took over this post this season, succeeding Jan Fourman.



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| (1) GALERIE ARIEL
140 Boulevard Haussmann (St. 27-15-08)
R.S. OULANT. Until December 15. | (10) GRAVURE MATIGNON
14 Avenue Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
Original Engravings & Lithographs. | (21) Galerie PAUL FACCHET
17 Rue de Lille (St. 24-71-09) |
| (2) GALERIE BOIER
207 Rue St-Honoré (St. 264-44-97)
Original Contemporary Graphics | (11) GALERIE NICHDO
14 Rue St-Honoré (St. 23-61-05)
Piero GEMELLI. Until December 15. | (22) GALERIE KARL FLORENZ
25 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
16 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05) |
| (3) GALERIE JEANNE CASTEL
3 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
MODERN and CONTEMPORARY ART. | (12) GALERIE DE PARIS
14 Place Vendôme (St. 23-61-05)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. | (23) GALERIE DE LA LUMIERE
13 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
Original modern Lithographs & Prints |
| (4) Galerie Emmanuel DAVID
14 Avenue Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
CLAYETTE. Until January 2. | (13) Galerie de la Présidence
14 Place Vendôme (St. 23-61-05)
Carson, Clara, Prieux, de Gallard, Guy Paul, Goss, Kellin, Lefevre, Marchand, Mouton, Wachs & G. Oudet, sculptors. | (24) GALERIE MELKI
50 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
OLIVIER, HAYDEN, HERBIN, G. COUSIN, STEVENSON, POLLO, SEVERIN, SUEVAGE, VALERIE VASARELY. Nov. 12-Dec. 2, 1973. |
| (5) WALLY F FINDLAY
GALERIE INTERNATIONAL
New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris
3 Ave. Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
NAIFS, Dec. 1-15, 6
NAIF, OLIVIER, MOYON, ADAMOV, FOUQUETTE, TRELOT de la Croix, JANI, KATZ. | (14) GALERIE DENIER RENÉ
Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
35-37-39, 15 American Painters:
ROTHKO, JUDY, CARL ANDER, GOS, LEVITT, KELLIN, POLLO, SEVERIN, KELLY, STELLA, LEON POLK SMITH, KLINIK, BARNETT NEWMAN, NOLAND, NYSTROM, INDIANA, AGNES MARTIN. | (25) GALERIE RATTE
10 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. |
| (6) GALERIE MAURICE GARNIER
14 Avenue Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
BERNARD BUFFET, CAPRON, COMBES, HAUTREUIL, JANSEN, MINAUX, POLLET, SINKO, TRELOT, MINAUX. | (15) GALERIE TAMENAGA
14 Avenue Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. | (26) GALERIE SAINT-GERMAIN
100 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. |
| (7) GALERIE HÉVÉ ODERMATT
15 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
RIGUILLI. Until December 20. | (16) GALERIE URBAN
14 Avenue Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. | (27) GALERIE DENIER RENÉ
14 Avenue Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. |
| (8) GALERIE MAEGHT
13 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
ADAMI. Until December 22. | (17) GALERIE FELIX VERCEL
9 Avenue Matignon (St. 23-64-75)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. | (28) GALERIE SAINT-GERMAIN
100 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. |
| | (18) VISION NOUVELLE
6 Place de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
TREASURES FROM THE LOUVRE'S CHALCOPHONY
December 15-April 74. | (29) DARTHEA SPEYER
14 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
Faintly Painted from Venice.
Until January 25. |
| | (19) JEANNE BUCHER
50 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
LA COÛTE D'INGERS, 7 R. de Valenciennes, FRAQUES. Until Dec. 15. | (30) GALERIE ALBERT VERDE
100 Rue de Valenciennes (St. 23-61-05)
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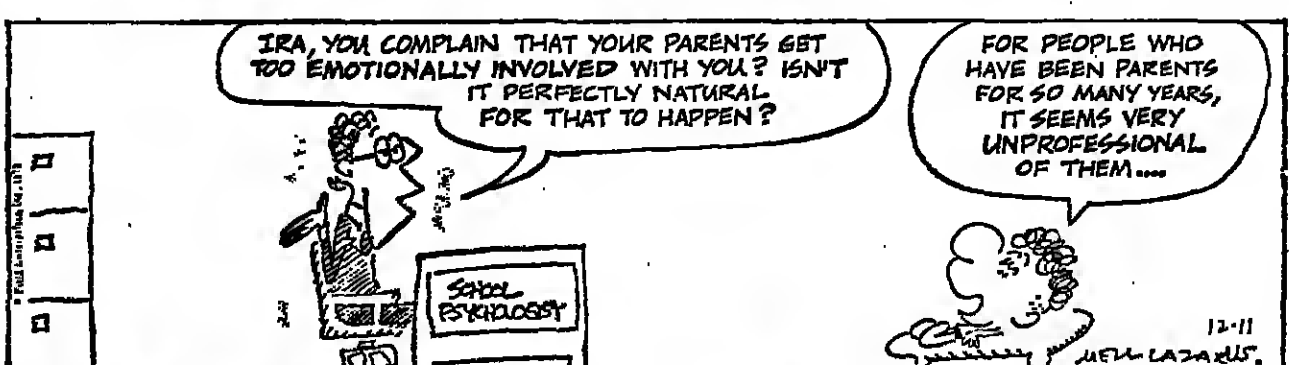
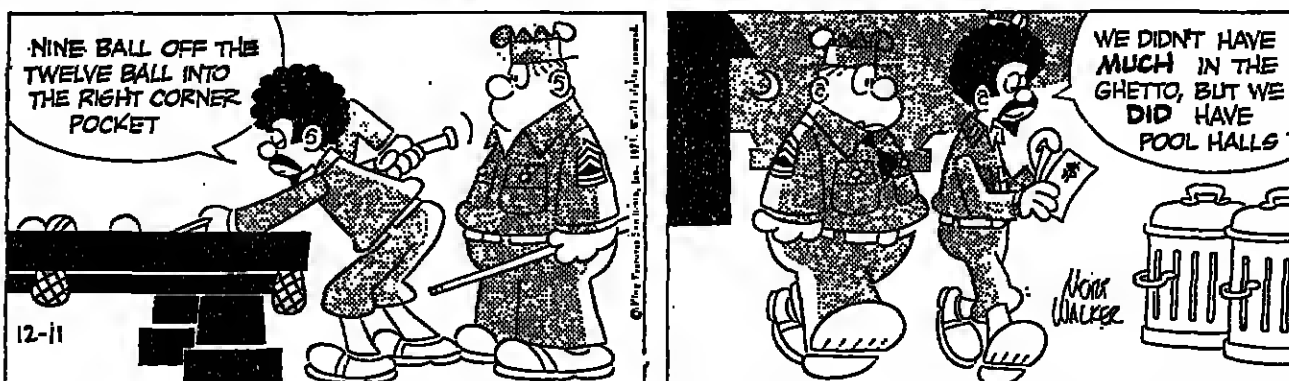
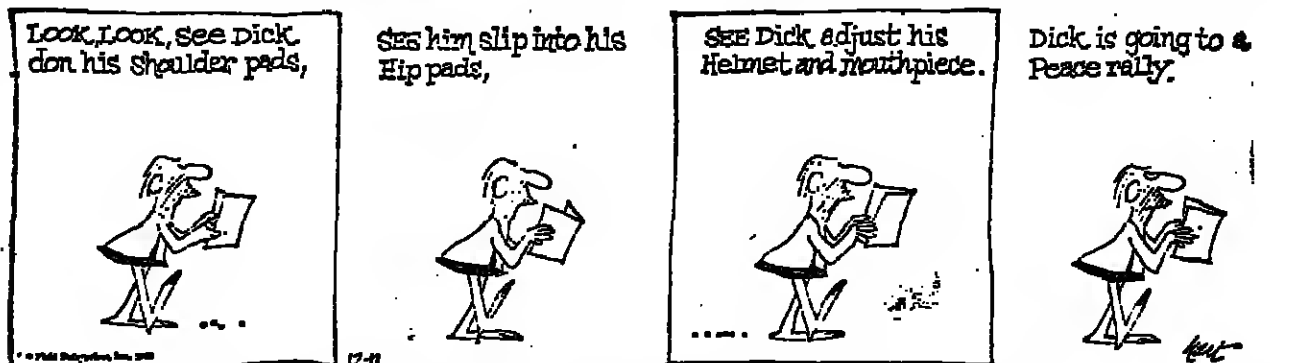
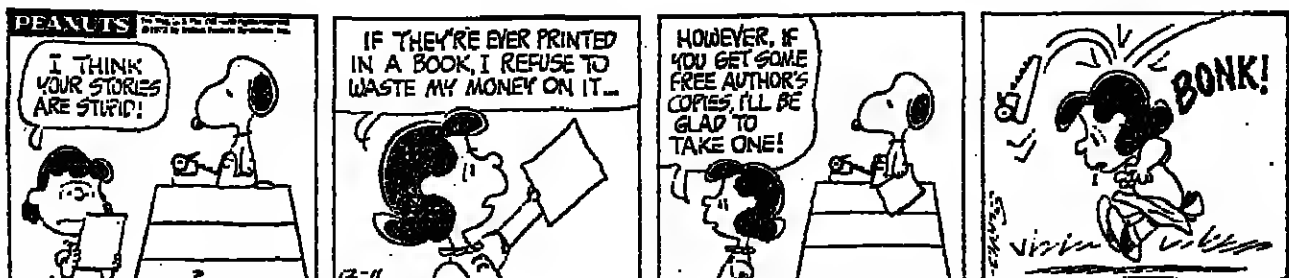
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12/211	12/212	12/213	12/214	12/215	12/216	12/217	12/218	12/219	12/220
12/221	12/222	12/223	12/224	12/225	12/226	12/227	12/228	12/229	12/230
12/231	12/232	12/233	12/234	12/235	12/236	12/237	12/238	12/239	12/240
12/241	12/242	12/243	12/244	12/245	12/246	12/247	12/248	12/249	12/250
12/251	12/252	12/253	12/254	12/255	12/256	12/257	12/258	12/259	12/260
12/261	12/262	12/263	12/264	12/265	12/266	12/267	12/268	12/269	12/270
12/271	12/272	12/273	12/274	12/275	12/276	12/277	12/278	12/279	12/280
12/281	12/282	12/283	12/284	12/285	12/286	12/287	12/288	12/289	12/290
12/291	12/292	12/293	12/294	12/295	12/296	12/297	12/298	12/299	12/300
12/301	12/302	12/303	12/304	12/305	12/306	12/307	12/308	12/309	12/310
12/311	12/312	12/313	12/314	12/315	12/316	12/317	12/318	12/319	12/320
12/321	12/322	12/323	12/324	12/325	12/326	12/327	12/328	12/329	12/330
12/331	12/332	12/333	12/334	12/335	12/336	12/337	12/338	12/339	12/340
12/341	12/342	12/343	12/344	12/345	12/346	12/347	12/348	12/349	12/350
12									

[illegible]

PEANUTS
B.C.
L.I.L. ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD OF ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the interesting diagrammed auction, East bid vigorously in hearts and clubs to the three-level. Three hearts would have failed by at least two tricks, but North-South were in no position to double this contract. They persevered to four spades, and East doubled for no very good reason.

The hand was well played by South. He won the opening club lead with dummy's ace and led the heart seven. East put up the king and led his singleton trump, seeking to cut down ruffs in the dummy. This was a fatal error, not because it damaged West's trump—

As the term implies, an end-play normally occurs about the ninth or 10th trick. This one occurred at the fifth trick. The declarer won the spade return with dummy's ten, cashed the diamond ace and led the club nine. East won with the king and had to lead in this position:

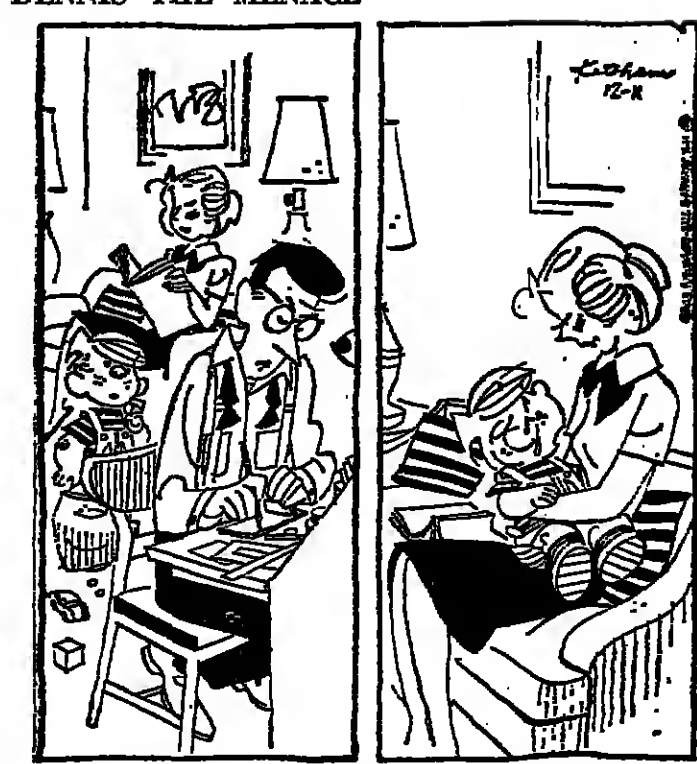
NORTH (D)
K 10 5
7
A J 8 7 4 3 2
A 9
WEST
J 8 6 3
10 8 2
Q 10 9 5
6 4
EAST
9
A K J 9 6 5
K
K J 5 3 2
SOUTH
A Q 7 4 2
Q 4 3
Q 10 8 7
Q 6 5

East was forced to give South some help. In practice, he led the heart ace and South ruffed in dummy. He re-entered his hand with a diamond ruff, cashed the heart queen and led the club queen. West ruffed—it made no difference—and dummy overruffed. A diamond ruff gave South his eighth trick, the ace-queen of spades gave him 10, and the club ten was a loser at the finish.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

RAIDERS	EDMAN	MIS
ASTUTE	WISSE	CLAY
PLACID	ONCE	CURTIN
HAUNTY	FLIGHTS	
CRAB	BEACH	
ARISTO	COMBATIVE	
MALE	DIODON	MIN
PIES	THE	ALTO
YEAH	YEAH	YEAH
SIORAG	RELIC	
MAHOM	DAIDA	ART
EREMENTAL	PERIEN	
DOIS	STARE	SE
SMA	TREY	PERITE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THOAL

KETOS

YENKOD

HAWLIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN

Saturday's Jumbles: PARCH DALLY PERSON AVEGE

Answers: A convenient hat for golf—A "HANDY CAP"

BOOKS

WAR

Text by Albert R. Leventhal. Illustrated, 252 pp. A Ridges Press Book/Playboy Press. \$16.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN you stop to think about it, war is unthinkable. Yet ours is the first age in which large numbers of people do seem to have stopped to think about it. Though it is by no means unique in the human past, it is possible that more people have protested against the Vietnam war than all the wars in the last hundred years put together. This is at least partly a result of the fact that they have seen more of this war, through photographs in newspapers, on television and in magazines. In the matter of death, a picture does indeed seem to be worth a thousand words.

There is an old philosophical conundrum that asks: If you could, by simply pressing a button, cause the death of someone on the other side of the world whom you have never seen; would you do it for a million dollars? The trick is that the destruction is kept abstract, unseen, a headless syllogism. Modern photographic journalism has now rendered that impossible. For years, we breakfasted on human bodies "cramped in death's extreme decrepitude," as the English poet, Wilfred Owen put it, before he too was killed in a war.

And now, in "War," Albert Leventhal has conceived the brilliant idea of bringing together some of the most memorable photographs of not one but of wars from the Crimean conflict in the middle of the last century to the Vietnam war. He begins with the Crimean because it was the first war to be thoroughly documented by the camera. Working with primitive equipment, under extremely difficult conditions, the photographer Roger Fenton produced one of the most haunting pictures in this whole book. It is of a desolate, empty gully plumed with hundreds of cannonballs that had missed their target. A more eloquent metaphor can hardly be imagined. The cannonball is such a surrealistic object: it is, as if each side were firing their iron heads at each other.

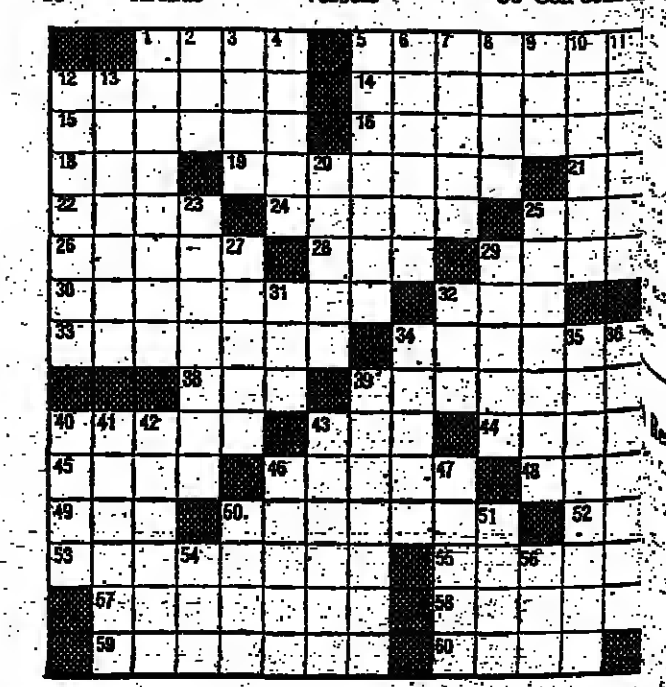
Mr. Leventhal is wise enough not to pile his book high with bodies, because he knows that too many of these will send the reader's mind into shock and he would rather have it stay with him. He wants to show us, for example, the expression of grimed stupidity on the face of a "fighting man." Or the blank, "disciplined" look—like a desperate sleep-walker—of a soldier whose humanity has been canceled out by conditioning. Another of the best pictures in "War" is of a huge bomb crater somewhere in Vietnam. At the bottom of the crater is a puddle of muddy water and a single soldier, stripped to the waist and poised at its edge, about to examine his face, drink, wash, or drown himself in it.

As a context for the photographs, the author has wryly recapitulated the origins, progress, conclusion and results of each war. His dominant motif is Bar-

CROSSWORD

By Will

- ACROSS
- 1 Strike out
 - 5 Poultry man
 - 12 Ocean fish
 - 14 Lettuce
 - 15 Geometry pioneer
 - 16 Copied
 - 18 "not what your..."
 - 19 N.E.L. seven
 - 21 College league
 - 22 Damsel
 - 24 Equine colors
 - 25 Machine gun
 - 26 Reptile of S. A.
 - 28 Outs' partners
 - 29 Gaggle members
 - 32 Time period
 - 33 Of a nasal wall
 - 34 Mac's relative
 - 36 U. S. humorist
 - 39 Rental item on the links
 - 40 "Street..."
 - 43 Family member
 - 45 Lion's master
 - 46 Musical finale
 - 48 — Arenas
- DOWN
- 1 Marx Brothers film
 - 2 Goethe's
 - 3 König
 - 4 Body, in Dresden
 - 4 Kind of statesman
 - 5 Bandit
 - 6 After Acts
 - 7 Ludwig et al.
 - 8 Consumer
 - 9 Across: Prefix
 - 10 Complete
 - 11 Does a nautical job
 - 12 Oceanographers' vessels
 - 15 Famous cha...
 - 17 Unit of force
 - 18 Bête's color
 - 20 Czech poet
 - 23 Stutz mode
 - 27 Tolerate
 - 29 Skin job
 - 31 Word on a French map
 - 32 Electric
 - 34 "Good-bye, compose"
 - 35 Angler's go
 - 37 Sandy
 - 38 Mulberry at Orchard
 - 39 Cotton wool
 - 40 Sore mem...
 - 41 Mike Doug...
 - 42 Fit for
 - 43 Consumer
 - 44 Owner of a famous mill
 - 46 Satchel's baseball
 - 47 Teacher's
 - 50 Not cash
 - 51 Tallow ingredient
 - 54 Overcome
 - 56 Cell consti...



مكازم الجمل

